



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV

THREE PER CENT.

THE PASSAGE OF THE SHERMAN
BILL IN THE SENATE.The Vote Standing 38 to 18—How the Parties Divided
on the Issue—Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Polk and Mrs.
Tyler on the Pension List—Mr.
Hammond's Victory in the House.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENTS

CAROLINA CHIVALRY

GETTING ITS VICTORIES INTO QUEST-
IONABLE ODOR.

privileges and elections, the senate bill fixing a day for the meeting of the electors of president and vice-president, providing for and regulating the counting of votes for president and vice-president, and the decision of questions arising thereon. He said the bill was identical with the one reported by Mr. Edmunds from the judiciary committee, and passed by the senate in 1874. The report now made by the committee was adopted except to a single member of the committee, who was not present when the bill was considered.

Mr. Hale asked for the printing of the bill at length in the Record. So ordered.

On motion of Mr. Logan the senate bill for the distribution, by the national board of health, of pure vaccine virus to the people, was taken up by unanimous consent. The committee's amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

The senate at 1:15 resumed consideration of the 3 per cent bond bill, and Mr. Vorhees completed his remarks. The pending amendments of Mr. Hawley, limiting the withdrawals of bank circulation under the fourth section of the act of 1874, to five millions per month, and requiring a notice of 38 days' previous notice thereof, were passed. Ayes 38; noes, 18.

The vote, in detail, is as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aldrich, Anthony, Beck, Blair, Call, Campbell, Cameron (Wilmington), Clegg, Collier, Davis, Dickey, Dugay, Evans, Farnsworth, Farley, Ferry, George, Gorman, Hill (Colorado), Hoar, Harrison, Jackson, Jones (Florida), Lamar, McLean, Monroe, Maxey, Miller (Alabama), Moore, Morrison, Pritchard, Pugh, Ransom, Rollins, Ruble, Saunders, Sawyer and Sherman—38.

Messrs. Allis, Garrison and Van Wyck, in opposition, were paired with Messrs. Brown, Teller and Grover.

Messrs. Butler, Frye, Jonas and Vance, against the bill, were paired with Messrs. Cameron (Pennsylvania), Hill (Georgia), McMillan and Kellogg, respectively. Mr. Sewell, against the bill, was also paired.

Shortly afterward the senate adjourned. As Kennedy was passing the row of desks, Fishburne accosted him and charged him with unfairness and partiality in his rulings. The Kennedy denied, stating that he treated all senators alike, and had shown especial leniency toward Fishburne. The latter then exclaimed: "You are a damned liar!"

Thereupon Kennedy planted his fist in Fishburne's face. The two then clenched in physical combat, and the senators had considerable trouble in parting them.

Kennedy then left the hall in company with several senators. Fishburne seized his large hickory stick and followed. At the gate the two again came together, but were separated before any blows were passed. Kennedy then proceeded up Main street for two blocks when he was again overtaken by Fishburne who inquired if he was armed. He answered that he was not, and Fishburne made a violent blow at him with his stick. The stick was warded off by Colonel Goodwyn, reading clerk of the senate, who pushed Fishburne so violently that he fell to the ground. No one interfered, and Fishburne being afterward arrested.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the house bill admitting free duty of goods in bond contributed for the relief of colored emigrants from the southern states to Kansas was passed.

At 6:30 o'clock the senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The house proceeded to business on the call of committees for reports of a private character.

After all the committees had been called the house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar (Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in the chair). The first bill being one relating to the pension of invalids and disabled veterans, and the vote of the house departmental was taken up and laid over.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, a resolution declaring that the pension arrears law ought to be repealed was taken up and laid over.

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THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING,
SAYING AND THINKING.

The Details of the Lumpkin County Homicide—An Elberton Fire—The Sun-Il-Posse Alarm—A Late Watermelon—A Crack Shot—Hawkinsville Navy—The Inman Mill.

ROCKPILE, Dawson county, January 29—[Special.]—On last Friday there was a most cold-blooded murder committed about five miles below here, in this county, upon the person of A. W. Mullins, a very peaceable citizen of this county, by a man calling himself F. S. Kaylar. He came to this county last summer, as he states, from Cartersville, since which time he has made his home with the deceased, and was engaged in looking for gold mines, and taking options to sell for parties owning such property. He and deceased got along very amicably until last Thursday, when Kaylar called upon Mullins to sign some papers, which he refused to do when some high words passed, which would have ended in a fight if they had not been prevented by Wm. A. Barrett. The deceased ordered him to remove from his house, which he did the same day, taking his trunk to Barrett's, after which he went to the house of A. J. Thomas and borrowed a rifle gun, as he stated to hunt wild turkeys. He returned at night to Thomas's and stayed all night, telling him that he had roosted some turkeys and intended trying to kill some of them next morning. Next morning he and Thomas started to W. H. Looper's to sign some papers about a trade between them, and Kaylar carried the gun, saying that he was going to look for the turkeys. They did not go to Looper's, but went through the woods to where the deceased, with some other man, was at work. Upon coming up to them Kaylar said to Williams that he had come for his pan and morter. Williams said that he had not paid for them, and would not get them. Kaylar replied, yes I will get them—g-d-m you, raised the gun to his face and fired, he was carrying the gun cocked, killing Mullins instantly—the ball entering three inches below the right nipple and lodging in or near his heart. He did not speak after the shot and drew only one breath. Kaylar left immediately, carrying the gun to W. H. Looper's, and then to W. H. Cumming, Ga., on Saturday following: P. J. Clarke, notary public, and J. E. Chastain, justice of the peace, empaneled a jury of inquest composed of the following men: P. Strickland, foreman, G. W. Hulsey, J. H. Hayes, M. V. Wood, W. J. Barrett and A. R. Barrett, who returned a verdict in accordance with the above, charging Kaylar with murder. DeSoto, Ga., Feb. 1—A young lad, 17 inches high, straight and erect black hair, black eyes, black mustache, very heavy weight—150 or 160 pounds, 35 or 40 years of age; had on, when he left, a pretty well worn suit of jeans pants, grey color; of the other clothing not recollect; shoes nearly worn out. Since leaving his trunk has been examined, and in it was found two sets of papers and some papers suggesting he had formerly resided under the name of Johnson. He claims to be a native of Prussia; says he has been in America since he was 14 years of age. There is no doubt of its being a premeditated murder, and that he set out that morning intending to kill Mullins.

DALTON, February 3.—[Special.]—Married at the residence of D. C. Oxford two miles north of this city. W. W. Weathersby, Rev. J. W. Lee officiating. Mr. Douglas Preyer to Miss Nannie Steele, all of this county.—A long and prosperous life to them.—The "Jarley wax works" entertainment presented at Trevett hall last evening by the young people of this city was a grand success. The proceeds went to repair the confederate cemetery grounds at new place.

—A grand meeting of the city of Dalton in the evening, event, which bids fair to be a very exciting occasion.—A. G. McKnight, of Montana territory, is autographed at the National.—Wagon roads leading to this place still are very bad, with good prospect of getting worse, as it rains almost every day.

GREENSBORO', February 2.—[Special.]—Joe Hatcher and Emanuel McRae, both colored, were sent to jail by Justice Griffin on yesterday for arson, committed last July by the burning of the dwelling of E. J. Walker. The discovery of the bedding and clothing in the possession of the above parties led to the arrest. They stand committed to await a trial before the superior court, to be held on the second Monday in March next.—Jim Irvin, colored, rifled the pockets of Major Greene of his money last night, and gave leg bare. Dick Drake was found with a pistol on his person, and went to the lock-up last night for disorderly conduct.

ELBERTON, February 2.—[Special.]—A fire broke out yesterday morning in the female institute in this place, but was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

—Extensive preparations are being made by the young men of this place to "have a hop" on the 14th of this month.

—A special train will be run to accommodate visitors.

—An agency has been established here for the purpose of lending money on five year's time

secured by real estate.

LEESBURG, February 1.—[Special.]—Several persons in this community have recently been vaccinated on account of a rumor put in circulation that there was a case of small-pox here which proved to be false.—The disease is extremely dull, but farm work is progressing satisfactorily, considering the recent unfavorable weather. The small grain crop is doing finely.

What the Papers Say.

FOR FORGERY.

Macon Telegraph.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Hurley received a telegram from John Spain, city marshal of Thomasville, to arrest a young man, John C. Courtney, charged with forgery, and who was expected to arrive on the train from Atlanta. The telegram described a slender young man, thin mustache, light clothes, cropped hair, decayed upper teeth and red hands. He was also to be recognized by wearing a double-breasted light-colored overcoat with rubber buttons, and an amethyst ring on his little finger. The description was given to Officers Henderson and H. H. Bond, who gave instructions to watch the incoming trains and make the arrest. Accordingly when the train from Atlanta came in the officers were on hand. A young man, apparently answering the description exactly with the exception that he had no overcoat, was spotted and the officers drew him out. The ring he wore was a canary and with the exception of the amethyst was perfectly described in the telegram. The officers were convinced soon afterward that he was not the man, and he was allowed to proceed, and so gentlemanly had he been treated by the officers that he did not enter one word of complaint at the detention or mistaken identity. When the Brunswick train came in, Officers Henderson and Fennell saw the right man and quietly arrested him. This event was wholly unlooked for. In fact, he had got down pretty late in Thomasville and great recklessness admitted the forgery, and said he was on his way to Texas. He was loth to return to Thomasville, and said if he had any means of self-destruction would die before he'd return. The following is a note written by him to his father a few minutes before the train left on Wednesday:

THOMASVILLE, Ga., February 1.—Dear Father: I have this day forged your name for

\$50.00. You must not blame any one but your own ruined son, John Courtney. No one knows it but myself. I could not live where I was. I had rather die. You can run and down, know but I'll never be brought back to Thomas county alive. I am going to the navy. Good-bye. I leave in a few minutes for Savannah.

He was taken to the barracks immediately after arrival, and an officer from Thomasville will probably arrive this morning. He is quite a young man, scarcely over twenty, and, judging from his conversation, has been a remarkable mild winter.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM.

Columbus Enquirer.

Yesterday was a beautiful day, cold, crisp and healthy. It was a fitting time for the gathering of the expectant shareholders of the Eagle and Phenix mills, who, once a year, come forward to hear the sellers of that sterling concern of continuous business, which was no exception to the rule, and numerous shareholders from this and adjoining states were in Columbus, and in social and business intercourse at the office of the president of the Eagle and Phenix at noon, Wednesday, February 1st. The number of shares represented was about nine thousand, or nearly three-quarters of the stock. In another company, the president of that company's business. The president in a fitting manner referred to the death of the late Charles Green, of Savannah, a large shareholder and director of the company. Suitable resolutions were introduced by Hon. John Cabot and Mr. Alfred I. Young relative to the death of Mr. Green and W. E. Parhamore, both of whom were staunch friends and large and confident shareholders of this company. After the discussion we find the quick assets of the company to be in excess of all liabilities by a surplus of \$90,413. The surplus as regards the public is now \$2,000,000 \$9. The company has during the past year reduced their floating debt \$76,650 \$8, and at the same time added new machinery, tools, etc., \$16,178 42 and added to their construction account \$30,138 45.

The profits of the year 1881 were \$202,005 \$9 from which the directors declared two dividends each \$8 share.....

To the reserve fund was added.....

\$127,000 \$9

And credited to wear and tear and depreciation.....

\$627,000 \$9

The unusual high waters of the winter of 1881 made the producing days of that year less than any in a great many years, but certainly the above showing will be ample to please the shareholders and add lustre to the management of this corporation.

The following board of directors was elected without opposition: N. T. Bussey, W. H. Augustus, W. Battle, A. L. Young, and Douglass Green.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, N. J. Bussey was elected president, and G. Gunby Jordan treasurer, for 1882.

THE INMAN MILL.

Augusta News.

It seems that there is a halt in the purchase of a mill site for the Inman mill. The incorporators wanted a canal site, with a front of 1,200 feet on each side of the canal, above Curry's Sunnerville mill, and offered to pay \$100 per acre for about thirty-nine acres in the tract desired. The canal committee of council offered to the new company a canal site of 700 feet on the side of the canal, the opposite side for operatives' houses, making nine acres with the privilege of constructing a bridge across the canal, with the provision that the company build in two years a new mill on the site. This appears unsatisfactory to the Inman parties, and Mr. George Curry, with whom this matter is left, says that he would not advise the Inmans to do what he would not do himself. He says the mill is not now owned and would require for building a sum of \$600,000 or \$1,000,000 capital. He has for his mill a 600 foot front on both sides and considers the site offered by the city too small. The idea of the canal committee is not to sell all the available factory land to one company, but leave enough for one or two other factories. They consider twenty-three acres sufficient for a factory site. The Sibley mill, which has only occupied twelve acres, and this corporation has a million dollars capital. The matter now is in some doubt and the contracting parties are disagreed.

A CRACK SHOT.

Columbus Enquirer.

Last night about 8 o'clock Northern Liberties enjoyed a lively sensation in the shape of a shooting affray, the parties to which were Willie Davidson and Ben Allen, both white. It appears that Ben Allen had been attempting to raise a difficulty with Davidson during the greater part of the afternoon, but the latter had avoided him. Last night he got his attack upon Davidson, abusing him and attempting to strike him. Finally he drew a pistol, but parties interferred and carried him from the store into the back yard. Davidson then started to leave the store by the front door, when Allen jumped over the fence in the rear of the store and ran around to the front to meet him, with pistol in hand. Davidson was warned of Allen's coming by a friend, and ran back to the store, and in a double-barrel shotgun. He then returned to the front door and finding Allen still advancing, with pistol in hand, he fired at him, taking aim at the pistol, which glittered in the light of the moon. The load took effect in the hand, mangling it badly, and sent the pistol whirling thirty feet through the air. Allen then retreated as rapidly as possible, and Davidson went into the store, and afterwards gave himself up to an officer. He and his friends claim that the shooting was done purely in self-defense.

IS IT MEASLES OR SMALL-POX.

Rome Courier.

The gentleman who received a letter Wednesday from Oxford stating that a negro in Dunn's camp, six miles from Oxford on the Georgia Pacific, had small-pox, received another yesterday from the same place stating that he had been cured. In the same place he had broken out, but that Dr. Glasgow, the attending physician, was in doubt as to whether the negroes have small-pox or measles, he having never seen a genuine case of the former. The writer also stated that the negroes had scattered in all directions, fleeing from the disease. Upon enquiry he made yesterday a reporter learned that the people of Rome were to realize that the negroes were being as bad as the white.

As to the efficiency of vaccination there can be no doubt. It amounts almost to a perfect preventative as thousands of instances testify.

Captain A. J. Little, of this city, said yesterday that during the war, he, with two hundred and nineteen other confederates, were in prison, guarded by twenty yankees. All the confeds had been vaccinated, but the guards had not. Smallpox broke out among the men, proper use of this remedy will prevent it.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH, OR COOLD. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have acquired.

REMOVED FROM SMALL-POX.

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The gentleman who received a letter Wednesday from Oxford stating that a negro in Dunn's camp, six miles from Oxford on the Georgia Pacific, had small-pox, received another yesterday from the same place stating that he had been cured. In the same place he had broken out, but that Dr. Glasgow, the attending physician, was in doubt as to whether the negroes have small-pox or measles, he having never seen a genuine case of the former.

The writer also stated that the negroes

THE CONSTITUTION,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available or public.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts on checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

WHAT is Butterworth in Cincinnati?

THE assassin has been sufficiently punished. Janauchuk called to see him.

PROFESSOR SWIFT has not caught any comets this year. Rochester's science must be slumbering.

THE Sherman three per cent bill passed the senate yesterday by a vote of 38 to 18, and now goes to the gauntlet of the eminent financiers of the house.

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THE RAILROAD MATTER.
The committee appointed by the city council to examine the grades and profiles of the Cincinnati and Georgia road have made their report, and the mayor has, in accordance with resolutions passed by the council, addressed a letter to Major McCracken stating the facts, and the matter now is beyond all further controversy between the city council and the road.

The mayor has done all in his power to bring about a proper settlement of this matter, and he deserves the thanks of our citizens. While some may have criticised his position in the first instance in this matter, after a careful examination of all the matters connected with it we are satisfied that he was acting for the best interests of the city, and his prompt compliance with the resolutions of the council is evidence of this fact. He occupied a peculiar situation in the matter. He did not wish to be blamed hereafter for any improper location of this road, and hence he deemed it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the council. After it came before the council and was acted on by them and the matter settled, he has been active in his efforts to carry out their instructions. He has always been a friend to the road and will do all that is necessary to give the managers their rights, not only inside the corporate limits of Atlanta, but anywhere else in Georgia that he can assist them.

THE REAL DIFFERENCE.
The independent candidacy of Mr. Pou in the fourth district will raise an interesting issue. Mr. Albert Cox will unquestionably be a candidate on the same line. Either of these gentlemen can poll a considerable vote, and with both in the field neither can be elected.

Now if the ideas on which the independent party is based are worth anything, they are worth success. It is very certain that they cannot succeed if more than one advocate claims election under them. But the cardinal maxim of the independent is that any man and every man has the right to run and that no disputing ambitions can be submitted to a convention.

The remedy for this as suggested by one of the independent leaders is that an "advisory council" will be held, and this council will decide which of the contesting candidates shall make the race. This is the only possible way out of the trouble. To enlarge the example, if Dr. Felton desires to run for governor this is the only way in which General Garret will be withdrawn from the race, to which he has prior claims. If an advisory council is not held for the districts, for the state and for the counties, a multiplicity of independent candidates will render that cause ridiculous and its success impossible. But what is this "advisory council" that is proposed? It is simply the worst form of convention—a caucus of self-appointed bosses. A convention as held by the democratic party is representative in its character in part at least. Its delegates are elected by open ballot, and the people in their sovereign capacity usually instruct their delegates exactly what to do. A convention, therefore, represents the will of the people, as openly invited and openly expressed by ballot. The "advisory council" is simply a caucus of a few interested men that meet in a back room and fix up a slate to suit themselves. One plan is that on which every great party that has ever existed has been conducted. The other is the plan by which a few in a few cities has been perpetuated.

The independents may say what they please, they cannot escape the fact that they must have either a caucus or convention. There are more candidates than offices, and if left untrammelled they will crowd the track and defeat the very ends they claim to be trying to serve. If they call a convention

they become "organized." If they do not call a convention they must call another Markham house caucus, or "advisory council." All of which simply goes to show that in politics, as in business, religion and society, there is no great reform possible, no success attainable without organization. Call it what you may, there must be organization. We simply prefer that it shall come through a representative popular convention, rather than through a caucus of "bosses."

THE COALITION—ITS PLATFORM AND ITS RESULTS.

In our casual and random comments yesterday on Dr. Felton's Augusta speech we alluded to one or two significant features to which it may be interesting to revert while the document is still fresh in the public mind. One remarkable feature—to plough at into the subject—is the utter absence of any apology, excuse, explanation or defense of the coalition which, through the efforts of General Longstreet, a stalwart republican, and by means of the Markham house caucus, about which so much has been said, has been effected between the independents on the one hand and the republican party on the other. While General Longstreet, whose intimate connection with the administration has given his movements a significance they would not otherwise possess, is understood to be the chief promoter of this coalition, it was not unnatural to suppose that Dr. Felton, as the author of the platform upon which the coalition was made, as well as by reason of his ability and influence, would be the leader. But we look in vain to his Augusta speech for any discussion or explanation of the objects of the coalition, or for any argument in favor of such a curious movement.

EDITOR MOORE wears a sunflower parasol to political gatherings. This is probably one of the symptoms of organization. In the language of Concord, Editor Moore cannot escape his environment.

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WE have endeavored to review Dr. Felton's speech with perfect impartiality. It is a defense and explanation of his platform, and it is worthy the serious attention which we have devoted to it. Our conclusion is that it is not adapted to its purpose—which is the destruction of the democratic party. For the most part, as we have shown, it is in accord with the views of the democratic party. That is to say, it contains no issue upon which the party can afford to differ. Looking at it in this light, we are glad that circumstances have compelled the republicans of Georgia to accept a platform prepared by one who declares himself to be a genuine Jeffersonian democrat. It will be the means of purging them of many wretched heresies connected with honest government. We would be glad to see every republican office-holder in the state hasten to place himself on Dr. Felton's platform. It compels them to endorse democracy; and, whatever Mr. Arthur may have intended by his coalition, it is the quickest and easiest method of reforming a lot of dishonest politicians that has ever been invented.

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DURING three months of last fall the British consumed 28,000,000 American bivalves, and didn't have enough.

A CHICAGO grand jury wishes the mayor and chief of police to explain why the salmon in the streams of the city were so numerous.

A CONTRACT has been awarded at Montreal for tunneling the St. Lawrence, at a cost of \$3,500,000, the work to be completed within four years.

KANSAS last year raised \$0,760,542 bushels of corn, 19,164,896 bushels of winter wheat, 31,912,998 bushels spring wheat, and 1,184,445 bushels of oats.

THE TORONTO Mail says that the appearance of a pet dog with earings created a sensation (probably of disgust) among the promenaders on a fashionable street in that city.

During the past year 2,039 \$1,000,000 bills were issued and property estimated at \$1,000,000 were added. Add to this the property lost in fires and we see what an appalling amount of capital is lost.

AN English medical journal announces with the joy of death of the carbolic craze, asserting that the use of the carbolic spray and other forms of applying the acid has done more harm than good.

THE French official statistics for 1881 confess to 47,000,000 gallons of "wine" made in France from sugar, and 31,000,000 gallons more made from wines, while the imports of Spanish and Italian wines for "blending" amount to 154,000,000 gallons.

A QUACK physician at Pittsfield, Mass., claims his medicine for all diseases from a bottle labeled "the secret of the tree of life." With this he makes the size of the cross on the patient. He is very evident, from general expression by individuals in the free and favorable atmosphere of the city, that the speaker Bacon will be strongly supported for governor next fall. His long service in the legislature and his thorough knowledge of the business affairs of the state, are sides to him to have served continuously in the legislature for twelve years with the unvarying approval and commendation of the entire state. He is a man of great personal popularity, and his friends are numerous and as zealous in other sections of the state as they are in this, he will be the next governor of Georgia.

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BROKER AND DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF

STOCKS AND BONDS,

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Office, No. 10 East Alabama St.,
ATLANTA, GA.
dealt 3 mos. of fin. col.FINANCE AND COMMERCE
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 3, 1882.EXCHANGE—
Buying & Selling..... 3¢ per
BILLS—Concluded to be
per cent. 100-100 @ 110
Georgia, 100-100 @ 110
Ga. 75, 1886-124 @ 125
Ga. 75, gold 116 @ 118
Ga. 75, 1886-124 @ 125
Ga. 75, gold 116 @ 118
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Western K. R.
Ala. First
mar. 100-100 @ 115
Atlanta 100-100 @ 115
" Water 75-110 @ 110
" City 75-110 @ 112
" 100-100 @ 110
Aug. 100-100 @ 110
We quote long dates; short dates are lower.
RAILROAD STOCKS—
A & W P. & G. 13 1/4
do. scrip. 90 97
At & G. 77 1/2
Aug. & Sav. 120 1/2
Central 100-100 @ 110
do. scrip. 90 97
do. Aug. 67 @ 71

NEW YORK, February 3—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 12; middling Orleans 12-14; sales 173. We quote 100-100; 100-100; 100-100; exports to Great Britain 9-10; to France 9-10; to continent 1,110; sales 666; stock 39,121.

NEW YORK, February 3—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts last all United States ports—

Sales time last year—

Showing a decrease—

Total receipts last September—

Showing a decrease—

Exports for the week—

Same week last year—

Total exports to date—

Showing a decrease—

Stocks at all United States ports—

Showing a decrease—

Stock at interior ports—

Showing an increase—

Stock at Liverpool—

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LOCAL TIN-TYPES.

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City.—What was Done and Said by Home-Folk and Strangers.—The Goings of the Town as Taken on the Fly.—In and about the Courts and Departments.

Failure.—Durr & Co.'s, mercantile agency report the failure of Clements & Petty, general merchants at Conyers, Ga.

At Butt's Court.—Mollie Davis was carried before Justice Butt yesterday for trial upon a charge of larceny. The case was dismissed.

Dr. Hoyte will preach to-night in the First Presbyterian church, and twice on Sabbath. The meeting will probably continue during next week.

CONFISCATED WEAPONS.—Yesterday Thomas Shields was before Justice Pitchford charged with carrying concealed weapons. He was bound over in a bond of \$50.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.—Stephen Dodson, of Campbell county, was before Commissioner Smith yesterday charged with illicit distilling and working in an illicit distillery. He was required to give a bond of \$500.

SAD NEWS.—Mr. Tim Murphy, the Atlanta agent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway company, yesterday received a letter from Ireland announcing the death of his father, which occurred a few weeks ago in county Cork. Mr. Murphy was over one hundred years of age.

SET AT LIBERTY.—Mark Cannon was before Justice Tanner yesterday for a preliminary trial on a charge of whipping his wife. A peace warrant had also been sworn out against him. After hearing the evidence Judge Tanner set him at liberty as the facts would not warrant sending him to jail.

UNDER BOND.—Yesterday Jack Dudley, Thomas Malone and George W. Smith were before Justice Pitchford charged with aiding prisoners in escaping from the city stockade. They were each required to give bond in the sum of \$500 to appear before the superior court. The charge against them is felony in aiding prisoners to escape.

SMEASLES.—That a number of inquiries may be answered please insert the following:

Cow-pox, or vaccinia, is a disease of the cow, involving in man, fever, eruption and scars similar to those of small-pox. This inoculation was accidentally discovered by Jenner over a hundred years ago. Vaccination, then, is the process by which the disease, vaccinia, is introduced into the human system for the purpose of protecting it against small-pox. The objection to vaccination in the case of a human being is this. The danger of incorporating into the human system with the vaccine such diseases as scrofula, syphilis, or any constitutional taint. Eruptions, swollen glands, inflamed or sore eyes are evidence of the presence of some of these abnormal conditions to which the system is exposed.

It is impossible for any surgeon to determine positively that there is no disease hereditary or otherwise lying dormant in the system. The only safe way is to secure the vaccine virus from those who make it a business to get it from the cow.

A. D. BELLAMY, M.D.

IS IT REMOVED.—That Sam Hill is keeping a saloon in New Orleans.

That General Toombs has been offered \$50,000 a year as a retainer to act as attorney for the combined railroad interests of Georgia.

That if Guitau on ice fills an engagement in Atlanta he will have a longer house than Patti would have had she sung here.

That the removal of the vaccination office for colored people to the station house has materially lessened the number of applications for vaccination.

That a movement is on foot to move it again.

That the next governor of Georgia was in the city yesterday.

That he comes here quite often.

That Pledger will revive his paper here in a few days.

That a shaking up in the political boneyard will occur within the next week.

That an Atlanta journalist is to be collector of the port of Atlanta.

It is TUR.—That General Toombs thinks the Guitau verdict was just.

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That he intended to move the police headquarters to the Williamson building was pronounced a good one by many people yesterday.

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That all the mud will be dust this summer.

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A SUGGESTION AS TO THE STREETS.—Please allow a suggestion concerning the streets. All will agree that something should be done, and that soon, to relieve us of the horrible condition in which many of our thoroughfares are now in. If we wait until the mud dries up the subject will be forgotten, and another winter, in all probability, will be repeated. This is to my mind the best plan: plank all the principal streets with three inch plank. It would not cost one fourth of what macadam would, and we would have streets that it would be a pleasure to drive on, and the harder the rain the cleaner the streets would be, for, with proper surface drainage, a slight rain would cleanse them thoroughly. The saving in vehicles alone would pay one half the cost of the plank.

To be sure, the cost would be high, but last more than eight or ten years, but suppose it would have to be replaced in six years, then it would be the cheapest pavement that could be laid. Many of the cities of the Pacific coast have plank streets, and the people there prefer them above all others.

Mobile and New Orleans also have several of their streets plank, and although the climate is not so favorable for such, they last six to eight years. Many of the streets in the west have these roads, leading for miles into the country, over much the same kind of soil we have here. Then let us not wait for macadam, granite or cobble stones, but begin at once and make streets that any city might feel proud of.

J. P. B.

I AM OFFERING HARD COAL.—THE FREE-burning White Ash Egg—From Pennsylvania mines, at \$8.50 per ton in car load lots, delivered in Atlanta. Send your orders at once to JESSIE WILDER, Brunswick, Ga.

JEWELRY.
STILSON, JEWELER,
RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES.

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER

Diphtheria
saved thousands of lives. **PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER** is the best known. It has been before the public for forty years, and is highly valued where it is best known. A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read us follows:

PAIN KILLER has been my household remedy for colds for the past twenty-seven years, and have now a bottle of it to cure a cold.

L. S. CHOCOMA, Williamson, N. Y.

For thirty years I have used PAIN KILLER, and found it to be a most valuable remedy for colds and throat.—BARTON SEAMAN.

Has received immediate relief from colds and throat, and has been a valuable remedy for colds and throat.—GEORGE L. EVERETT, Duxbury, N. Y.

I have just recovered from a very severe cold, and I have had it for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your PAIN KILLER, which has relieved me of all trouble. I can again be without it.—C. O. FOULKE, Lowell, Mass.

Have used PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years, and have found it to be a valuable remedy for colds and throat.—GEORGE L. EVERETT, Duxbury, N. Y.

Have been using PAIN KILLER in my family twenty-four years, and have found it to be a valuable remedy for colds and throat.—GEORGE L. EVERETT, Duxbury, N. Y.

For Chills and Fever, **PAIN KILLER** has no equal. It cures when everything else fails. Druggists are often obliged to buy a bottle of PAIN KILLER at \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$100 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

febr.—d&wly February month a whole next read mat

The Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 3, 1882.

HEEL OF ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 48, Atlanta. Poole et al. vs. Sims. Refusal of injunction from Fullerton. Argued. E. F. Hoge, for plaintiff in error. S. B. Spencer, for defendant.

No. 24, Southwestern. Dismissed.

No. 39, Chattahoochee. Dismissed.

No. 31, Macon. Wolff vs. Central Railroad. Case from Bibb. Argued. Bacon & Rutherford, for plaintiff in error. Lyon & Gordon, for defendant.

No. 48, Brunswick. Lawton vs. State. Case from Glynn. Argued. John E. Smith.

F. H. Harris, J. H. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error. G. B. Mahay, solicitor general, for defendant.

No. 7, Brunswick. Dismissed.

No. 20, Putnam. Sasser & Wux vs. Roberts, sheriff, Mandamus, from Terrell. Argued. D. A. Vason; L. C. Hoyt, for defendant. No. 22, Cherokee. Lockridge vs. Lyon. Refusal of injunction, from Bartow. Argued. M. R. Stanwell, by brief for plaintiff in error. R. B. Trippie; J. M. Neal, by brief, for defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

CITY COURT.—The city court met yesterday at the usual hour, his honor, Richard H. Clark, judge, presiding.

In the case of Robert Martin, charged with larceny from the house, a verdict of guilty was rendered and notice of motion for a new trial given.

John Wheeler and John Alexander were tried on a charge of stealing cologne from Hutchinson & Bro. They were convicted and sentenced to six months.

George Thomas was tried on a charge of stealing oranges from A. M. Wilson. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months.

James Sterling was tried and convicted of carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to pay \$50 and serve three months.

In the case of Dolly Varner and Ida Thomas, charged with larceny from the house, a verdict of not guilty was allowed by the court.

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Office of Lamar, Rankin & Lamar,
Wholesale Druggists,
Atlanta, Ga., January 24, 1882.

Messrs. McBride & Co.:

Your "Gate City Stone Filter" is a splendid success. I have tried it thoroughly, and unhesitatingly say it is the best filter I ever saw for filtering water and other liquids.

J. W. RANKIN.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 65d; in New York, at 12c; in Atlanta, at 11c.

WEATHER.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to day, rain, northeast veering to south-east wind, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSEVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMMEL HOUSE, February 3, 10:31, P. M.
(All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

| NAME OF STATION. | Barometer | Thermometer | Wind | Wind. | | Weather |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Direction | Force | |
| Atlanta | 29.84 | 46 | N. E. | Brisk | 1:30 | Lt. rain. |
| W. M. T. B. | 29.96 | 50 | E. Fresh | 1:30 | Lt. rain. | |
| Palestine | 29.96 | 51 | N. W. Fresh | 2:00 | Clear. | |
| Gainesville | 29.96 | 51 | N. W. Fresh | 2:00 | Clear. | |
| Indians | 29.98 | 53 | N. W. Fresh | 2:00 | Clear. | |
| Al. West. | 29.98 | 53 | N. E. Fresh | 2:00 | Cloudy. | |
| Mobile | 29.97 | 53 | N. W. Fresh | 2:00 | Cloudy. | |
| Augusta | 29.97 | 54 | N. E. Light | 0:40 | Lt. rain. | |
| For. ad. | 29.99 | 54 | N. W. Fresh | 1:00 | Cloudy. | |
| Port Royal | 29.99 | 54 | N. W. Fresh | 1:00 | Cloudy. | |
| Savannah | 29.99 | 54 | E. Fresh | 0:40 | Cloudy. | |

NO. 1. POWER OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 5 to 10, inclusive; Brisk, 10 to 20, inclusive; High, 20 to 30, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.
ATLANTA, GA., February 3, 1882

| TIME. | Barometer | Thermometer | Wind | Wind. | | Weather |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | | | Direction | Force | |
| 6:30 a. m. | 30.13 | 43 | N. W. Fresh | 1:00 | Lt. rain. | |
| 10:30 a. m. | 30.17 | 45 | N. W. Fresh | 0:00 | Cloudy. | |
| 2:30 p. m. | 30.10 | 42 | N. W. Fresh | 0:00 | Cloudy. | |
| 6:30 p. m. | 30.10 | 51 | N. W. Fresh | 0:00 | Lt. rain. | |
| 10:30 p. m. | 29.99 | 48 | N. W. Fresh | 1:30 | Lt. rain. | |
| Mean daily bar. | 30.008 | 48 | | | | |
| Mean daily ther. | 52.5 | | | | | |
| Mean daily ther. | 46.8 | | | | | |
| Mean daily humid. | 86.3 | | | | | |
| | 52.5 | | | | | |
| | 41.5 | | | | | |
| | 86.3 | | | | | |
| | Total rainfall. | 1.64 | | | | |

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ATLANTA, GA., February 3, 1882

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